

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 34.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1891.

NO. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY CLEMENT DOANE. OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

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BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. OFFICE East of Court House. Feb. 6, 91.

B. B. Brannock, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson Street, opposite Indiana Hotel. L.P. Calls promptly answered, day or night. Dec. 19, 1890—5m.

A. J. HONEYCUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.

SETTLEMENT of Estates, Guardianships and Collections made a Specialty. OFFICE—East Side of Public Square, in the Mrs. Gray Block. April 13, 1891.

W. A. Traylor, W. S. Hunter,
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining counties. Particular attention given to collections. OFFICE—One door East of the St. Charles Hotel.

CLEMENT DOANE
Attorney at Law,
JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and attend faithfully to business entrusted to him. Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1891.

DENTISTRY!


Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any work in the dental line, and promises to give it his special attention. Gold plate work especially solicited, and all work warranted. April 19, 1890—17

BRICK FOR SALE!
M. HOCHGESANG & SON,

Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father, and will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF BRICK in any quantity desired, at the YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.

Particular attention will be paid to filling FILL HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms given on large orders. WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS AND FURNISH ALL MATERIALS.

Give us a Call.
M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 25, '91—17.

NEW BRICK YARD
BRICK FOR SALE!

John Geier, Jr., has taken charge of a brick-yard at the North side of Jasper, and now has for sale, in any quantity desired, brick of all qualities. He asks the people of Dubois county for their custom, and will make favorable terms on house patterns. JOHN GEIER, JR.
Aug. 31, '88—17.

Comparative Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures of County Revenue of Dubois County from Nov. 1, 1883, to Nov. 1, 1887, and from Nov. 1, 1887, to Nov. 1, 1891.

Total Levy for County Purposes, four years added together, \$250.		Total Levy for County Purposes, four years added together, \$200.	
Total Value of Taxables, four years added together, \$14,665,320.00.		Total Value of Taxables, four years added together, \$15,214,940.00.	
TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM NOV. 1, 1883, TO NOV. 1, 1887, \$101,292.76.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM NOV. 1, 1887, TO NOV. 1, 1891, \$93,025.61.	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM NOV. 1, 1883, TO NOV. 1, 1887.		TOTAL EXPENDITURES FROM NOV. 1, 1887, TO NOV. 1, 1891.	
Overdrawn Nov. 1, 1883, -	\$1,522.73	Printing, -	9710.95
Printing, -	1,697.70	Fees and Salaries, -	18,097.76
Fees and Salaries, -	30,045.48	Jarors, -	4,416.65
Jarors, -	1,346.70	Specific, -	1,109.94
Tax Refunded, -	844.55	Poor, -	10,219.83
Specific, -	5,289.13	Insane, -	5,482.48
Poor, -	12,470.48	Criminals, -	3,481.76
Insane, -	4,522.06	Public Buildings, -	2,886.16
Criminals, -	2,249.08	Inquests, -	630.70
Public Buildings, -	2,439.93	Roads and Highways, -	1,015.80
Inquests, -	625.85	Elections, -	8,012.48
Roads and Highways, -	472.85	Books and Stationery, -	3,730.70
Elections, -	142.58	Assessing Revenue, -	7,772.67
Books and Stationery, -	5,291.54		
Assessing Revenue, -	7,506.45	Benevolent Institutions, -	628.16
Interest on County Orders, -	404.37	Bridges, -	8,457.49
Interest on County Bonds, -	888.95	Balliffs, -	1,416.00
Benevolent Institutions, -	39.78	Board of Health, -	216.39
Bridges, -	14,863.65	Common School Interest, -	820.11
Balliffs, -	2,461.25	Poor Soldiers, -	78.45
Principal of Bonds, -	8,000.00	Enumeration, -	559.00
Board of Health, -	259.39	County Superintendent, -	3,081.25
Cash on hand, Nov. 1, 1887, -	5,547.82	Change of venue, -	1,520.98
By Error on Corrections, -	11.09	Justice Peace Mileage, -	115.60
October, 1887, -		Poor Farm, -	2,001.90
Total, -	\$101,292.76	Tax Refunded, -	391.75
		Redemption of Land, -	690.41
		School Land Surplus, -	141.00
		Redemption of Congressional School Fund, -	646.03
		Florence & Willey, -	278.62
		Extra, -	1.55
		Damages, -	22.78
		Special Judge, -	30.00
		Sal. on hand, Nov. 1, 1891, -	7,430.06
		Total, -	\$93,025.61

*Including County Superintendent's Fee.
Redemption of Lands not included in County Revenue Accounts.
*New expense, paid by townships heretofore.
†Two iron bridges included.
‡School Fund Interest Deficit from 1886 to 1878.
§For 2½ years, including County Institute for two years.
||For two years.
¶Congressional School Fund principal owes to County Revenue.

BRICKS AND BRICKS.
Committee from Huntingburg Exhibit them in Evansville.

For some time past, the fact that Huntingburg, Ind., has large quantities of a very fine clay for paving bricks, has been known. However, no effort has been made to ascertain the real value of the clay beds, up to a short time ago. The Business Men's Association of that city, a very new organization recently took hold of the subject, and they are now in a fair way to make a big thing out of it. Special attention has been paid to the clay for a brick for street paving purposes, and wonderful results have been obtained. Experts from Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the majority of brick for paving are manufactured, have been to Huntingburg and examined the clay banks there. They all conceded it to be a superior quality of clay for this particular use, and urged the Business Men's Association to take measures to have it developed at once. Several barrels of the various strata of clay were shipped to Ironton, Ohio, and there burned into brick. As before stated the results obtained are very encouraging.

Yesterday morning a committee from the Business Men's Association of Huntingburg, came to this city. It was composed of Mr. C. C. Schreder, postmaster and editor of the Huntingburg Argus, in that city, and Dr. H. H. Blankmeyer, a prominent physician. They came for the purpose of enlisting the attention of Evansville capitalists and business men and the Indiana Contract Co., especially.

They had samples of brick of various descriptions; for ornamental purposes, building, paving and fire brick. The various kinds are produced by the combination of the different kinds of clay. There are five entirely different strata, from the yellow shale to the very light blue clay.

The brick were on exhibition all day at the office of the Indiana Contract Co., at First and Division streets.

A reporter for the Courier called and was shown the different bricks. They seemed to be very hard and durable, equally as good as the brick on Main street, which were from Ironton. Experts have pronounced it as good a quality as any manufactured.

The business men of Huntingburg desire to secure a large factory for the purpose of manufacturing brick for street paving extensively, and are making commendable efforts to secure foreign capital. Several offers have been received, and some of them will probably be accepted in a few weeks.

The gentlemen can find no better facilities for the manufacture of their article than right here in Evansville, and they should be offered inducements to locate at once.

ABOUT TIN PLATE.

Talk With Mr. A. Bernardin, an Evansville Canner, About the "American" Product.

Evansville Courier.
A great deal of talk has been indulged in in this city during the past week relative to tin plate, or, more properly, to American tin plate. It has been claimed that the American tin plate is being used by a certain manufacturer in this city and many persons have believed these assertions, strange to say, but they have been misled, and it remains for the Courier to set the matter right in the eyes of the public.

A reporter for the Courier called at the office of the Bernardin Bottle Cap Company yesterday afternoon, for it had been stated this company is using nothing but American tin in the manufacture of their bottle caps. This firm is one of the largest of its kind in the city and they do an immense business, manufacturing bottle caps for several large brewers in Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

Mr. A. Bernardin, President of the field in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is an enormous dome beneath the surface of the ground, filled with porous sandstone, and is such a dome, about fifty miles across, formed by the bending out of the strata incidentally to the contraction of the earth's crust. The coarse grained lime under it is charged with inflammable fluids. On top is gas, beneath it oil, and under the oil salt-water. This dome runs in the middle of a great basin five hundred miles in diameter. The rain-water falling into this basin is partly absorbed by the rocks, and it floats from all directions toward the center, driving the oil and gas, which are in the rocks, toward the dome, and thus compressing it with enormous power.

"Rock gas is the same thing as marsh gas, which is often seen bubbling from the muddy bottoms of stagnant ponds. It, and the oil likewise, were formed originally by the slow decomposition of woody or other organic matter contained in the strata of the earth. The making of both is now in process in all rocks containing partly decomposed organic remains. The question is often asked, 'Is natural gas yet forming?' Undoubtedly. It is only a question of the formation being equal in localities to the drain of consumption."

"All the compounds of carbon upon which the civilized world chiefly depends at present for fuel must be exhausted within a few centuries. The anthracite of America will be used up within a few decades, while the bituminous coal beds, formed in the carboniferous and cretaceous epochs, will be dug out within one thousand or two thousand years. Happily, however, the stock of bitumens in the rocks of the earth is practically unlimited, and in them will be found the fuels and illuminants of the future."

Right in line with what Prof. Geo. H. Foster, of Van Wert, O., who for the past fifty years has given the subject of natural gas attention, said to the Marion Chronicle a few days ago: "It has been over half a century since the first gas well was put down at Findlay, Ohio. Fifty-five years ago, my father, Daniel Foster, whilst digging a well for water struck natural gas and used and burned it for light for a number of years. I can remember well when we had a gas flambeau burning in our front yard, which was on the main street, opposite the old Presbyterian church, and just now three squares from the court house."

"But we didn't have gas pipes then. The handful of townspeople at Findlay, almost a wilderness, did not know anything about gas. The burning well was the curiosity of the country. A Pennsylvania was there at the time, and he fixed up the gas for use. We didn't have any gas pipes. For the main the trunk of a large tree was hollowed out. Other small trees connecting made the branches. Then inch holes were bored in these and gun barrels stuck in."

"For twenty years the people of the town never did a thing toward developing their gas. Then a well was drilled, and when 300 feet down the tools were lost and work was abandoned. Nothing further was attempted until the excitement a few years ago. But the fact that for 55 years that well was furnishing gas was enough to settle in my mind any question as to its durability."

The shortest speech on record—and that, too, made by a woman—is heard of in Indiana. A woman walked seventy miles to hear a sermon, and the pastor was so pleased at this appreciation that he called upon her to tell the congregation how she came there. Rising slowly she looked them over with great solemnity and said: "I hoofed it."

Then she sat down again.

The Anderson Democrat says: "The Republican press is now crying out against the expense of the Australian ballot law. It is cheap, very cheap. Any law that secures honest elections is not expensive. The cry of expense is another attempt to make the law unpopular. It will not win. The Australian ballot law is here to stay."

N. A. Ledger: The census was wholly a Republican institution. At the request of the chief it was taken out of the pale of civil service so that strikers and bores could get the jobs. If efficiency resulted in any locality, it was yet to be heard from.

The "society people" of Virginia City, Nev., gave a "shabby genteel" party the other night. Carefully patched and polished shoes, threadbare coats, and all sorts of garments that had seen better days were worn.

INDIANA FUEL.

No Danger of Natural Gas Giving Out if Care is Taken.

Anderson Bulletin.
There is no danger of Indiana natural gas giving out.
At least that is what Prof. W. J. McGee of the geological survey, says. Prof. McGee has made some observations of Indiana's natural gas and oil supply from a scientific, common sense and practical standpoint. The professor believes that gas is continually being formed and that the Indiana field is inexhaustible if there is sense exercised in the consumption of gas. Prof. McGee says:

"The origin of rock-gas and petroleum as well as the laws by which they were accumulated, is so well understood that it is as easy to predict the success or failure of a prospective bore for oil or gas as to tell where an artesian well will or will not fetch water. Scientific investigation has made known the cause of the gas and oil are confused. Every great field in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is an enormous dome beneath the surface of the ground, filled with porous sandstone, and is such a dome, about fifty miles across, formed by the bending out of the strata incidentally to the contraction of the earth's crust. The coarse grained lime under it is charged with inflammable fluids. On top is gas, beneath it oil, and under the oil salt-water. This dome runs in the middle of a great basin five hundred miles in diameter. The rain-water falling into this basin is partly absorbed by the rocks, and it floats from all directions toward the center, driving the oil and gas, which are in the rocks, toward the dome, and thus compressing it with enormous power."

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C. C. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HORNE.

The number of men who say: "We would vote the prohibition ticket if we thought it could win," added to those who already vote it, would make a majority in more than half the States of the Union, and if they should vote it the principle would win and would become the law of the land within three years. This being a fact leads us to inquire what should influence a citizen in casting his ballot? Has a patriotic, self-respecting man, to say nothing of a Christian, a right to ask more than one question when exercising his citizenship, and should not that question be always and only: "Does the ticket which I am about to cast represent the best and vital interest of my country?"

The quotation at the beginning of this article shows that a majority of men consider the issues presented by the prohibition party of more importance and more vital to the interest of this country than those presented by any or all other parties. How then as good citizens, dare they refuse to support these principles simply because they fear to be in a minority. Do the men who take this position ever stop to think of the light in which they must be viewed by posterity? It will be said of them they knew their duty, that for fear of being on the weaker side, dare not do it; and their children and grand-children will blush with shame at the thought of their cowardice. The shame of it is that Christian ministers and professed followers of Christ are the very leaders of this halting, hesitating, timid brigade. These are the men who prevent the success of our glorious cause, and not the men engaged in the liquor business. The devil does not ask them to take up arms against the prohibition reform movement; as long as he can get them to refrain from giving it their assistance, for fear it will fail, his satanic majesty is well satisfied.

What minister has not condemned the cowardly "sight" of the ten spies, sent by Moses to spy out the promised land, because of the craven report they made to the effect that the land was full of giants and they could not conquer it? Who has read the thrilling account of David's encounter with Goliath without his heart swelling with indignation at the pitiful Jewish soldiers who told him that he "couldn't do it" and were willing to stand idly by and see the heathen giant defy the armies of the living God? The eight faithless spies caused Israel to wander forty years in the wilderness. Will the faithless christian men of to-day so delay the temperance reform?

All along the path of history can one coward be pointed out whose name is not considered the vilest that man can take upon his tongue? Beginning with Judas Iscariot and ending with Benedict Arnold, men who have betrayed a cause because it appeared weak, or, believing it to be right, have refused to support it, have not only merited the abhorrence of men then living, but have had the collective scorn of the ages heaped upon them. Then think of the wonderful self-restraint that a man must place upon himself, who stands back and sees a cause, dear to him, in a life or death struggle with its foes, and still refuses to throw his sword into the scale in its favor.

Of all men who have withheld their support from the prohibition party least worthy and justifiable are those who oppose the movement simply because of its weakness, while professing to believe in it and hold themselves in readiness to help it the moment its success is assured. Bishop Foster has well said: "If the church (christian voters) would stand together one day at the polls the liquor traffic would be forever overthrown."

At the meeting of the grand lodge Knights of Pythias, held at Duluth, Minnesota, last week, business houses throughout the city were generally decorated, the saloons being an exception. But a welcome from these enemies of humanity was not relished by the Knights, who passed a resolution asking the chief of police to request the saloonists to take their banners down, which request was complied with. They also continue the provision in their constitution forbidding those engaged in the liquor business from becoming members of the order. Good for the Pythians.

President Harrison is fortunate in one respect. He can take a drink occasionally, he can imbibe freely at banquets, he can have his private car well stocked with wines, liquors and cordials and partake of them at his pleasure, and escape criticism entirely. The vast majority of the American people are not disposed to criticize him, but there is an element that regards even the temperate use of liquor as a sin, and this element gets around the case by positively refusing to believe that he drinks at all. This is why the President is a fortunate man.—Chicago Herald.

Why should not all who believe that no saloons are needed, unite in one harmonious organization, and declare for "God and Home and Native Land" until victory shall perch upon their banners?

The N. Y. World says feelingly: This year's mosquito bites as if he had just read the Third Party platform, and was fully imbued with its sentiments.